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Country programme document for Trinidad and Tobago (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Trinidad and Tobago is a high-income country, one of the most industrialized in the Commonwealth Caribbean. On the 2015 Human Development Index scale, Trinidad and Tobago ranked 64th out of the 188 highly developed countries, with a value of 0.772, above the regional value of 0.748 for Latin America and the Caribbean. While the indicator for 2014 is 0.772, when this figure is discounted for inequality it falls to 0.654, representing a 15.2 per cent loss. The economic base of the country is driven by oil and gas exploration and production, as well as petrochemical manufacturing. In 2014, the gross domestic product grew by 0.8 per cent[1] (compared to 2 per cent in 2013) due to contraction of the energy sector. Oil prices having fallen from an average of $76 per barrel in 2010-2015 to $28 (a 9-year low) in January 2016, the economy is expected to contract a further 1.5 per cent.[2] Access to development finance is rather limited since Trinidad and Tobago is a high-income country.

2. A small island developing state, Trinidad and Tobago has a population of approximately 1.3 million and is predominantly middle-class. It is a stable, democratic and highly diverse society (in terms of ethnicity, religion and culture).

3. Challenges in addressing poverty and inequality persist and may increase due to the worsening economic situation, which is reducing the fiscal space for undertaking social protection. According to the Survey of Living Conditions, 2005, 16.7 per cent of households were classified 'poor' and 1.2 per cent lived in extreme poverty. The linkage between poverty and inequality is substantial, with poverty, joblessness and exclusion disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups – particularly female-headed households, at-risk urban youth and the rural poor. The root causes of poverty and inequality are multiple and self-reinforcing, going beyond income access challenges to include: (a) sub-optimal safety nets; (b) high insecurity; (c) limited civic participation; (d) absence of restorative justice approaches; and (e) cultural elements linked to gender relations, male underperformance in schools, and gender-based violence[3].

4. Reliable poverty measurements are challenged by outdated data and the lack of an accepted definition of multidimensional poverty indicators. The effectiveness of social safety-net programmes has been hindered by gaps in data and information management. Inadequate data disaggregation hampers proper targeting of poverty reduction strategies, as national aggregate statistics (such as per-capita gross domestic product) mask inequality issues.

5. Upon independence in 1962, Trinidad and Tobago inherited its governance institutions from a British colonial monarchy. It has a democratic parliamentary system, with free and competitive elections. However, there is a need to strengthen transparency, accountability and inclusiveness in government institutions and to expand civic participation. The country is ranked 63rd in the World Bank 'voice and accountability' governance indicators, and 72nd in the Transparency International 'corruption perceptions' index, 2015.

6. Crime and criminality remain a fundamental development challenge[4]. The country has not yet fully embraced a citizen security approach to deal with the root causes and risk factors that affect crime, victimization and protection of vulnerable groups. The murder figures reflect an upward trend, with 410 murders recorded in 2015 as compared to 352 in 2011. Over 100 criminal gangs are linked to weapons smuggling, fraud, and other organized criminal activities[5]. Male youth between the ages of 14 and 24 are the predominant victims and perpetrators of serious criminal offences, and when in conflict with the law, the norms of the

[1] Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Annual Economic Survey, 2014.
[2] Royal Bank of the Caribbean, *Trinidad and Tobago Economic Outlook*, 2016
[3] World Bank report *Trinidad and Tobago: Poverty and Unemployment in an Oil-Based Economy Profile*, 1996; Survey of Living Conditions, 2005; Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, 2016; Household Budget Survey, 2008-2009.
[4] *Perspectives on Well-Being, Progress and Vulnerability in Trinidad and Tobago*, p.10. UNDP Trinidad and Tobago, 2015.
[5] Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, Crime and Safety Report, 2014.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child[6] are not routinely upheld. Reported crimes related to sexual assault and domestic violence increased from 551 in 2013 to 825 in 2014[7]. The criminal justice system has been undermined by inefficiency due to a shortage of judges and poor police practices, resulting in case backlogs and insufficient resources for the judiciary.

7. Climate-resilient development requires a long-term management approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including risk reduction. Strengthening climate resilience and the capacity for risk-informed development planning is particularly important in improving the lives of vulnerable groups. Regarding adaptation to climate change, while Trinidad and Tobago does not regularly experience national-level disasters there has been an increase in the intensity and duration of hydro-meteorological events. Situated on the Caribbean tectonic plate, the country is at relatively high risk of seismic activity and man-made hazards. In terms of climate change mitigation, Trinidad and Tobago has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has developed a carbon-reduction strategy[8]. The strategy emphasizes energy efficiency as a means towards reducing carbon emissions, particularly since Trinidad and Tobago was ranked the least energy-efficient of 14 Caribbean states[9] in 2013.

8. During the previous country programme, 2012-2016, UNDP succeeded in strengthening national ownership and relationships with the Government, civil society, donor partners and academia. The evaluation of that programme confirmed UNDP as a valued and trusted development partner thanks to its technical support and expertise.[10] The report recognized its contributions to strengthening national institutions (such as Parliament and Public Procurement), disaster risk management, and citizens' rights, resulting in increased public awareness and national partner requests for UNDP to engage in these programmatic areas. On the policy side, UNDP facilitated a series of dialogues on various development issues, introducing municipal poverty profiles and undertaking research into alternative methods of assessing development in high-income countries – critical to the sustainable development goals agenda[11].

9. Following the recommendations of the evaluation, the new country programme cycle will build on past successes and pursue opportunities for gender mainstreaming and increased use of information and communications technology for development across the portfolio, while strengthening outreach to Tobago. UNDP will work with the Government, civil society and other partners to advocate for human rights and HIV/AIDS issues. Noting the high-income status of Trinidad and Tobago, the evaluation highlighted its categorization as a net contributor country and the need for greater national ownership, partnership-building and relationship management to broaden its funding base. Emphasis on monitoring and evaluation, and innovative approaches to evidence-based programming, will assist UNDP in providing unique added value.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. Following the general election in September 2015, there was a change in government in Trinidad and Tobago. The national development plan, known as 'Vision 2030', is under preparation in a different context from the last programming cycle and in a period of economic contraction and increased fiscal deficit[12]. Nevertheless, the plan is being framed against the

[6] *No Time to Quit: Engaging Youth at Risk Report*, Committee on Young Males and Crime in Trinidad and Tobago, 2013
[7] Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Crime and Safety Report, 2014
[8] *Trinidad and Tobago's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution and the Paris Agreements in 2015*, Government presentation at the Trinidad and Tobago Energy Conference, January 2016)
[9] Caribbean Climate Innovation Centre, 2013
[10] Report of the outcome evaluation of the UNDP Trinidad and Tobago country programme, 2012-2015, November 2015
[11] The *Subjective Well-Being* study, 2015, analysed citizens' perspectives and experiences related to progress and well-being.
[12] From a budgeted estimation of 2.7 per cent to 4.2 per cent of gross domestic product. Budget statement, 2016, p.9.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including the agreed sustainable development goals, the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework, and global agreements such as the Samoa Pathway, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

11. In 2015, the United Nations and the governments of the Caribbean decided to move from six United Nations Development Frameworks to a common United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework. National consultations were conducted in 15 countries, including Trinidad and Tobago, to ensure that the United Nations common multi-country assessment focuses on development challenges that are central tc national development needs. Four key priority areas emerged, which will inform the national and regional actions of the United Nations system and its partners over the next five years: (a) **a sustainable and resilient Caribbean;** (b) **a safe, cohesive and just Caribbean;** (c) **a healthy Caribbean;** and (d) **an inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean.** These national and subregional priorities were validated with 17 Caribbean governments and are aligned with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) strategic plan, 2015-2019; the Samoa Pathway; and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.This country programme document acts directly on sustainable development goals 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17[3] (and indirectly on those related to health, clean water or life on land).

12. The UNDP approach for the new country programme cycle is to promote and provide technical support for localizing the sustainable development goals while continuing to build on areas of strength; deepen partnerships with national counterparts and other development actors; and increase efforts to expand and diversify funding sources. Using an issues-based approach, UNDP will seek to strengthen data capacity, increase citizen participation and strengthen gender mainstreaming across programmatic areas.

13. During 2017-2021, UNDP aims to solidify its position as a strategic development partner by focusing on four areas of interest to the Government aligned with outcomes 2, 3, 5 and 7 of the UNDP strategic plan: (a) poverty policies and strategies; (b) open and participatory governance; (c) citizen security; and (d) climate resilience and disaster risk reduction, with gender equality and empowerment integrated as a cross-cutting element. Common intervention needs include: (a) strengthening institutions for results-based management of public goods; (b) building data and information capacities; and (c) facilitating civic participation in policies and reforms. The application of information and communications technology for development, as well as gender mainstreaming, and lessons learned from the past country programme period, will play a key role in addressing those needs.

14. South-South cooperation is expected to expand during this programme period, partly in the Caribbean subregion: this is consistent with the Samoa Pathway and the overarching goals of the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework. Experiences from other territories served by the country office (Aruba, Curaçao, Suriname and Sint Maarten) will be leveraged through knowledge-management activities involving the wider Latin America and the Caribbean region through CARICOM and other UNDP country offices.

Area 1. "overty policies and strategies

15. In response to the government commitment to eradicating poverty and ensuring alignment with the sustainable development goals agenda, UNDP will collaborate to advance development policies primarily through interventions focused on improving data and information capacities; restructuring social safety-net programmes; and fostering citizen participation in poverty policies.

16. UNDP will respond to the limitations in data capacities, recognized by national counterparts, that hinder poverty policies and their implementation. Technical support will be

provided to the Central Statistical Office and other government bodies in the areas of development-related (a) data generation, collection, disaggregation; (b) statistical analysis; and (c) public access to data. With country office participation in a global UNDP project on data ecosystems mapping, these interventions will strengthen the capacity of Trinidad and Tobago to localize and track progress towards meeting sustainable development goals targets.

17. UNDP will support the development of transformative pro-poor policies and provide technical assistance to the Government to help bolster and target social safety-net programmes. Besides the work of increasing data capacities, this will include the participatory design of a national poverty strategy (involving the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, the University of the West Indies, and others), which considers gender imbalances and leverages UNDP work on municipal poverty profile construction[14]. Disaggregated data on female-headed households, women with disabilities, and victims of gender-based violence will be utilized to support targeting and mainstreaming, and to better inform UNDP work in this area. Special emphasis will be placed on deepening the analysis of poverty in rural communities and in Tobago. UNDP will collaborate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on child poverty and social protection reform (improving data access and analysis capabilities), and with the Ministry of Health, building on support to primary health care through the use of international United Nations Volunteers (UNV) doctors to expand access to health care in rural communities.

18. Public participation will be expanded through advocacy in poverty reduction and resilience (taking advantage of UNDP 'development dialogues') and the dissemination of knowledge products. UNDP will collaborate with ministries and United Nations partners such as UNICEF, UN-Women, and UNFPA in promoting innovative mechanisms to involve communities and civic organizations in formulating and monitoring poverty policies.

Area 2. Democratic governance (voice and participation)

19. Modernizing the institutions of government into responsive and inclusive decision-making structures has been a priority of successive governments in Trinidad and Tobago since independence. UNDP will partner with the Government, civil society, and other development stakeholders, to ensure that principles of good governance (transparency, accountability, inclusiveness and the rule of law) are upheld and strengthened.

20. UNDP will support government efforts to bolster mechanisms that support the proper use of national resources and integrity in public office. It will seek to reduce bureaucratic practices, improve autonomy and advance transparent public management for government bodies through strengthening of the Parliament and support for local government reform efforts. Leveraging its expertise in legislative reform, UNDP will support the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs and the Parliament, as required, in drafting legislation on issues such as whistleblowing and campaign finance reform. Additionally, UNDP will support improved governance through capacity-building and leadership sessions for permanent secretaries, the Tobago House of Assembly, and civil society organizations.

21. UNDP will strengthen frameworks for effective citizen participation by promoting spaces for community involvement in decision-making, particularly among youth, women and rural groups, using both in-person and information and communications-enabled virtual mechanisms. It will also increase public sensitization on human rights, HIV/AIDS issues and civic responsibility in partnership with government and civil society organizations.

Area 3. Citizen security

22. The prevention of crime and violence is an overarching national priority[15]. UNDP will adopt a multi-pronged approach focused on strengthening crime prevention capacities and the

[14] Such as the Arima Poverty Profile project.

[15] In the 2015/6 national budget, national security received the highest allocation: TT$10.81 billion (National budget statement, p.35). In the absence of a formal national security policy, this represents an indicator of the strategic government priority of addressing crime.

response of agencies, with special attention to gender-based violence. With respect to violence involving children, UNDP will work in tandem with UNICEF in prevention and response actions protecting children.

23. UNDP will promote a citizen security approach and will support the Government in developing a national citizen security policy and strategy. The policy will promote interventions targeting at-risk-youth, gender-based violence, and community policing. UNDP will work with the judiciary and police to strengthen criminal information systems, by addressing data gaps and incompatibilities, as a means of increasing the effectiveness of those institutions. This will enhance evidence-based decision-making on crime prevention and response strategies, particularly interventions-enriched information disaggregated by gender and other factors to address gender-based violence.

24. UNDP will provide technical support to the judiciary in creating a restorative justice policy focused on the rehabilitation of offenders and reparations to victims. These components of criminal justice system reform provide an important opportunity for citizen participation through collaborations with civil society organizations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, youth councils and networks of non-governmental associations; private sector entities like the Digicel Foundation and various Chambers of Commerce; the Ministries of National Security, Social Development and Family Services; and state agencies such as the Children's Authority. This will be accomplished through training workshops and increased communication across all levels of government and civil society.

Area 4. Climate resilience and disaster risk reduction

25. Following the 2015 Paris climate change accords, the Government developed new strategies aimed at reducing the carbon footprint of the country (mitigation) and safeguarding those most affected by local climate change effects (adaptation). At the same time, the uncertain economic situation in Trinidad and Tobago introduces a risk of reduced investment by government and the private sector in renewable energies. To address climate resilience and reduce disaster risk, UNDP will take a multi-dimensional approach integrating policy, capacity-building and local community measures. The interventions will leverage women's knowledge, promote their agency, and address particular vulnerabilities for increased resilience (for female-headed households, for example).

26. On the policy side, UNDP will support the inclusion of disaster risk reduction principles in national and sectoral development frameworks and planning processes. This will reduce the vulnerability of communities to the effects of climate change and natural hazards, including seismic, man-made and hydro-meteorological events. It will be accomplished through evidence-based policy advisory support, incorporating local knowledge provided by women. Given the potential climate change effect of increased vector-borne diseases in temperature and precipitation scenarios, adaptive actions will include national interventions to mitigate health risks.

27. Institutional capacity will be strengthened through assessments and subsequent implementation of capacity-building programmes to support the sustainability of climate-resilience approaches, including low-emission development strategies and comprehensive disaster risk reduction principles that reflect women's needs. This will reflect obligations under relevant global agreements to which Trinidad and Tobago is party, including (a) the UNFCCC; (b) the Sendai Framework; and (c) the Montreal Protocol. UNDP will continue to support institutional strengthening with partners such as the Environmental Policy and Planning Division (Ministry of Planning and Development), the Office of Disaster Preparedness Management (Ministry of National Security), the Ministry of Rural Development, and Local Government, and the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries.

28. To advance local initiatives addressing climate and disaster resilience, particularly those with potential for scaling up, UNDP will stimulate public, private and civil society partnerships to leverage the strengths and resources of stakeholders, including local women's organizations,

to carry out innovative actions illustrating how communities can implement national carbon-reduction strategies. The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF/SGP) will play an instrumental role, given its successful relationships with local actors, particularly in ongoing pilot projects such as those on renewable energy, climate change resilience, paper recycling, and emergency evacuation for persons with disabilities.

III. Programme and risk management

29. The programme will be nationally executed in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Development. A coordination mechanism, chaired by the Ministry and comprising senior officials across key ministries, will be pursued to optimize synergies associated with cross-disciplinary oversight and ensure that UNDP technical support is aligned with national priorities and objectives. This country programme document was formulated using a consultative process with representatives from government, civil society, academia, the private sector and United Nations organizations.

30. UNDP will continue to partner with the government ministries coordinating and executing national development strategies. UNDP will support national implementation by incorporating capacity-building of government institutions, using direct implementation where relevant. Results-based management techniques underpinning programme implementation will be utilized by project management boards established for each project.

31. An issues-based, multidimensional approach guided the design of the country programme. First, interventions and outputs in one work area contribute to another[16]. In area 2, for example, promoting civic participation would help strengthen citizen security policies (area 3), while improved transparency and accountability conditions are deemed necessary to achieve national climate change targets (area 4). Second, certain interventions (strengthening data capacities, or enhancing public participation) are relevant across several work areas. Third, within a given work area the country programme seeks complementarity among programming mechanisms (combining research findings with technical support, policy, advocacy, and community action, for example). In addition, a networked implementation style targeting greater coordination among UNDP projects, as well as increased collaboration with national development actors, should help eliminate programming 'silos' and strengthen vertical and horizontal policy coherence.

32. For the successful implementation of the programme, different types of risks – programming, social and environmental safeguards, physical, and operational – need to be considered.

33. A significant *programming risk* derives from the difficulty of mobilizing resources in a net contributor country context (where government already contributes to the country office presence), compounded by an economic downturn leading to reduced fiscal space and risk of lower development investments such as renewable energy). The UNDP strategy will include working towards national ownership; the implementation of government cost-sharing; resource mobilization with private sector and international donors; increasing triangular cooperation; and participation in regional projects[17].

34. Hydro-meteorological and seismic events pose a physical risk in Trinidad and Tobago. UNDP implements business continuity testing to strengthen risk resilience, both internally, for its operations, and externally, for programme execution (response capacity from UNV doctors in health centres across Trinidad and Tobago, for example). UNDP chairs the United Nations Emergency Technical Team, which works with the Office of Disaster Preparedness

[16] A complementarities matrix, available upon request, shows multiple instances of contributions across work areas (and few 'programming silos').
[17] Drawing, for example, on the successful experience with the United States Agency for International Development-funded Juvenile Court Project in Trinidad and Tobago; the ongoing dialogue with private sector companies exploring collaboration through corporate social responsibility mechanisms; and greater emphasis on South-South cooperation initiatives

Management, monitoring responses to early warning mechanisms and standing ready to mobilize technical assistance and resources in the event of a national emergency (including as part of programmatic disaster risk reduction interventions).

35. With regard to *operational risks*, UNDP draws on lessons learned in the previous cycle. It will: (a) appropriately streamline its programmatic focus (such as working only on selected areas of environment) to its financial and human resource capacities; (b) strengthen its implementation capacity in Tobago through a dedicated UNDP liaison officer in the Tobago House of Assembly working with the United Nations Focal Point for Tobago; (c) deepen partnerships (including with academia) on technical issues; and (d) build internal capacity on information and communications technology for development and gender mainstreaming (through the gender seal process, for example).

36. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

37. Monitoring and evaluation are essential elements of good programme management. UNDP will ensure that they are integrated into its portfolio, including the use of the UNDP gender marker to monitor country programme expenditures and improve planning and decision-making. The country office will continue to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation capacity and build the capacity of national institutions to generate data and information that improve development effectiveness and programming opportunities. In a net contributor country context, the expanded function of monitoring and evaluation as a developmental tool in its own right adds significant value for UNDP.

38. Government recognition of the need to strengthen its results-based approach to planning, monitoring and evaluation has led to the development of the first national monitoring and evaluation policy[18] in the Caribbean. This provides UNDP with an opportunity for expanding involvement with the Government, refining the necessary evaluating culture, and incorporating new tools and processes to improve national capacities for assessing programmatic achievements. It also reinforces government ownership of the country programme, providing a mechanism for ongoing engagement with UNDP.

39. Given the data gaps across sectors, UNDP will focus on strengthening data capacity in Trinidad and Tobago by working with national institutions, academia, United Nations partners and civil society organizations. Based on the Arima Poverty Profile experience, UNDP will continue to support the generation of disaggregated data (by gender, ethnicity, age, disability, rural/urban, and Tobago) to address issues related to multidimensional poverty and well-being.

40. Knowledge management (including research) is an integral component of UNDP work. A knowledge management strategy will leverage its knowledge assets and capacities. UNDP will harness the knowledge generated through research and technical support into new electronic and print products, in collaboration with academic partners such as the University of the West Indies. Programming opportunities may emerge from outcome evaluations or extended monitoring and evaluation services, as was the case with UNDP review of the methodology for the International Development Bank-financed project on citizen security in 2015, which became a springboard for further work on the topic. The development dialogues will be an effective mechanism for knowledge dissemination, exchange and stakeholder engagement. Moreover, government counterparts recognize the value added by accessing the experiences of

[18] Effective February 2015

other country offices and technical experts through the UNDP regional Panama hub and global rosters.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Trinidad and Tobago (2017-2021)

Area 1. Poverty policy and strategy

National priority or goal: Development of a national policy/strategy on poverty reduction; consistent measurement of poverty utilizing an agreed methodology; and restructuring safety-net programmes (Government national policy, 2015)

UNDAF/United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF) outcome involving UNDP: Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved
Sustainable development goals: 1, 5, 10 and 17

Related strategic plan, 2014-2017, outcome: 7. Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles

MSDF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and frequency	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnerships and frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in $ thousands)
Indicator: Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, disaggregated by sex, children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable. **Baseline**: 11.5%[19] **Target:** 16.5% **Indicator:** Number of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for social protection programmes in Trinidad and Tobago. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 2	**Source:** MSDFS **Frequency:** annual **Responsibilities:** MSDFS **Source:** MSDFS **Frequency:** annual **Responsibilities:** MSDFS	**1.1. Capacity of state agencies to reliably collect, analyse and disseminate poverty data independently increased.** Indicator: Number of effective and updated strategies/policy instruments in place to collect and disseminate poverty data, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups. Baseline: 2 Target: 3 CSO, biennial. Indicator: Number of mechanisms in place to disseminate sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics and apply gender analysis. Baseline:1[20] Target: 2 CSO, every 3-5 years Indicator: Number of policies, regulations and standards being implemented at national and subnational levels in response to the SDGs (Strategic plan indicator – SPI 7.3.2). Baseline: 0 (policies, regulations and standards) Target: 4 MPD; biennial **1.2. Mechanisms and systems to move people out of poverty and make them less vulnerable to transitional poverty improved.** Indicator: Capacity level of social service providers (UNV doctors) strengthened with skills and expertise to target policies and programmes to the most vulnerable (female-headed households, rural poor).	***Government ministries*** Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (MSDFS) Ministry of Finance Ministry of Health(MOH) ***Government organizations*** Local governments Corporations Central Statistical Office (CSO) ***Academia*** University of the West Indies (UWI) University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT), Arthur Lok Jack School of Graduate Business ***United Nations organizations*** UNICEF	**Regular: 0** **Other: 3,000**

[19] This is an estimate, as there is no national centralized database system in Trinidad and Tobago.
[20] The census collects sex-disaggregated data, but little gender analysis has been applied to it.

		Baseline: Low (0-25%) Target: Low-medium (26-50%) MPD, MSDFS, MOH, biennial Indicator: Number of tools and policies that measure poverty (MPI) and inequality developed and adopted to strengthen targeting of programme beneficiaries (SPI 7.3.1). Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Social Sector Investment Programme report, annual **1.3. Mechanisms created to facilitate public participation in poverty policies development and programming.** Indicator: Number of initiatives by government ministries and other institutions that increase the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to effectively participate in national poverty policy development and programming. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 MSDFS, MPD, annual Indicator: Number of communities of practice on poverty-related issues established or engaged. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 UNDP newsletter, quarterly; Programme Officer monthly status reports.	World Health Organization UNAIDS UNV ***Regional organizations*** CARICOM Caribbean Development Bank Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy	

Area 2. Open and participatory governance

National priority or goal: People-centred governance institutions bolstered by transparency, accountability and the rule of law (Government national policy, 2015)				
UNDAF/MSDF outcome involving UNDP: Capacities of public policy and rule of law institutions and civil society organizations strengthened. **Sustainable development goals: 5 and 16**				
Related strategic plan, 2014-2017, outcome: 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
Indicator: Number of ministries with gender and child-responsive social protection and education policies and strategies. **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 2	**Source:** all ministries **Frequency:** annual **Responsibilities:** UNICEF, MPD	**2.1. Policy and legal frameworks revised and institutional mechanisms strengthened to ensure accountability and transparency.** Indicator: Number of new legislative measures enacted by Parliament to promote transparency and accountability. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Indicator: Extent to which citizens have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. Baseline: Low (0-24%) Target: Medium (25-49%) Biennial perception surveys Indicator: Number of campaigns on civic engagement and human rights	***Government ministries*** MPD Ministry of Communications (MinComm) Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs Office of the Prime Minister Office of the Parliament	**Regular: 0** **Other: 4,000**

		carried out. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 MinComm, annual **2.2. Mechanisms created or strengthened to facilitate citizen participation in decision-making** Indicator: Number of fora for citizens to relay their views to government on proposed legislation, notably for women/youth/rural groups (SPI 2.4.2). Baseline: 1 Target: 4 Office of the Parliament, MinComm, annual	***Government organizations*** Civil society organizations (CSOs) The judiciary ***Academia*** UWI UTT Arthur Lok Jack School ***Regional organizations*** CARICOM Trinidad and Tobago Transparency Institute Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	

Area 3. Citizen security

National priority: To create an environment that ensures public safety and security through maintenance of law and order and commitment of all available resources to the protection of life and property[21].				
UNDAF/MSDF outcome involving UNDP: Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced **Sustainable development goals: 5, 10 and 16**				
Related strategic plan, 2014-2017, outcome: 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services				
Indicator: Number of victims of murder. **Baseline**: 420 (Crime statistics, 2015) **Target**: 378 (10% reduction)	**Source:** MNS **Frequency:** annual **Responsibilities:** MNS	**3.1. Capacities of the security sector for governance and oversight are improved through the development of a citizen security approach to address crime and violence.** Indicator: Development of national citizen security policy. Baseline: 0 Target: 1 MNS Indicator: Number of government agencies integrating citizen security approach and strategies into their planning. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Various state agencies; annual Indicator: Number of programmes with improved coverage of policing services that are (a) community-oriented and (b) gender-sensitive. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 – one youth; one gender-based violence; one community policing Various state agencies; annual	***Government ministries*** MSDFS Ministry of National Security (MNS) ***Government organizations*** Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago Judiciary of Trinidad and Tobago Citizen security programme	**Regular 0** **Other 4,000**

[21] MNS mission statement

		3.2. Capacity-building developed to standardize crime data collection systems within Police Service Indicator: Number of data collection system plans developed with disaggregation (by gender or age, for example) Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Various state agencies, annual **3.3. Introduction of restorative justice policy into criminal justice system** Indicator: Finalization of restorative justice policy Baseline: 0 Target: 1 MNS, annual Indicator: Number of juvenile courts established Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Trinidad and Tobago Judiciary, annual **3.4. CSOs have knowledge, skills and tools to participate in crime prevention and response.** Indicator: Number of communication toolkits for CSOs developed and utilized. Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Various CSOs, annually	***Private sector*** Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Commerce Digicel Foundation ***Civil society*** Trinidad Youth Council Young Men's Christian Association Network of NGOs of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women ***United Nations organizations*** UNICEF UNV ***Bilateral agencies*** USAID Inter-American Development Bank	

Area 4. Climate change and disaster resilience

National priority or goal: (a) Promote a resilient whole-of-government approach to disaster risk management and strengthen capacities to reduce risk and build community resilience to disasters especially within vulnerable groups; (b) Promote energy efficiency and the efficient use of resources for increasing energy security through alternative energy technologies, renewable energy and encouraging private sector investment in areas such as low carbon technologies; and (c) Develop climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies to safeguard those most affected. (Election programme, 2015)

UNDAF/MSDF outcome involving UNDP: Policies and programmes for climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy
Sustainable development goals: 7, 11 and 13

Related strategic plan, 2014-2017, outcome: 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risks of natural disasters, including from climate change.

Indicator: Number of national adaptation plans or disaster risk reduction and climate-resilient strategies under implementation. **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 3 **Indicator:** Number of strategies that	**Source:** all ministries **Frequency:** biannual **Responsibilities:** MNS, Office of Disaster Preparedness Management, MPD	**4.1. Disaster risk reduction approaches integrated into relevant national, sectoral and community-based planning frameworks and processes.** Indicator: Number of new plans that integrate disaster risk reduction approaches in line with the Sendai Framework, including gender considerations (SPI 5.3.1) Baseline: 0	***Government ministries*** MPD Ministry of Energy & Energy Affairs (MEEA) Industries MNS Rural Development and Local	**Regular: 0** **Other 4,000**

address climate change in relevant planning documents and processes. **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: 4	**Source:** all ministries **Frequency:** biannual **Responsibility:** MPD	Target: 4 Ministries, biannual Indicator: Number of policies, regulations and standards at national, sectoral and subnational levels that integrate risk resilient principles (SPI 7.3.3) Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Ministries, biannual **4.2. Capacity assessment and capacity building programs developed and implemented to strengthen national climate resilience efforts.** Indicator: Extent to which gender analysis is featured in disaster risk reduction assessments, including risk to female-headed households. Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Project board meeting minutes, quarterly Indicator: Number of capacity assessments and building programmes developed for low-emission development strategies (SPI1.4.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 3 MEEA, annually Indicator: Number of solutions adopted through SSC exchanges to achieve increased energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources, suitably targeted to women's needs. (SPI 1.5.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 2 MEEA, quarterly Indicator: Number of measuring, reporting and verification systems established (SPI 1.4.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 1 MEEA, quarterly **4.3. Increased participation of public, private and civil society partners in climate resilience programming.** Indicator: Number of civic participation platforms established on climate resilience. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 UNDP Trinidad and Tobago newsletter, quarterly **4.4 Community-based approaches to enhance climate resilience are**	Government ***Government organizations*** Regulated Industries Commission Environmental Management Authority Institute of Marine Affairs Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited ***Private sector*** BP Trinidad and Tobago BHP Billiton British Gas of Trinidad and Tobago Repsol Energy Chamber ***Civil society*** Caribbean Natural Resources Institute CSR Network National Centre for Persons with Disabilities Network of NGOs ***Development partners*** European Union International Development Bank USAID Disaster Preparedness ECHO ***Regional organization*** CDEMA ***United Nations organizations*** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs United Nations Office for	

		piloted in vulnerable communities and replicated. Indicator: Number of pilot and demonstration projects initiated or scaled up by national partners, including women's organizations (SP 7.6.2) Baseline: 1 Target: 2 GEF/SGP reports, quarterly	Disaster Risk Reduction GEF ***Academia*** UWI UTT Institute for Gender and Development Studies	